

Cotton Spinners to Deal With Important Questions Here

Southern and New England
Manufacturers Meet Here
To-Morrow.

REPRESENT MANY MILLIONS

How Great Industry Has Grown
Within Past Decade—Strides
by the South.

REPRESENTING invested wealth running far into the millions, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which meets here to-morrow, is the most important organization of its kind in the world. Composed equally of members from New England and the South, it will deal with problems which vitally affect the spinning trade and at a time when conditions demand careful thought by men with brains.

Here in Virginia, where practically no cotton is grown, the average citizen knows little of the great industry. But strange as it may seem, Virginia takes fifth rank in the list of Southern States in the amount of cotton consumed annually. In acreage and yield of the raw product the Old Dominion is scarcely recognized in government reports.

With the Carolinas claiming to stand next to Massachusetts in spindle capacity, one must be certain of his facts before he ranks them. Records available at the moment—published under date of 1906—show that South Carolina blazed the way, although last year North Carolina consumed 733,508 bales against 646,497 for the Palmetto State, which would clearly put her in the lead. Georgia comes third and Alabama fourth.

South Does Not Spin All.
And yet with its millions of spindles the South spins but a small part of its crop—about two and one-half million bales last year. The commercial crop in the United States for 1907-1908 was more than five times as much in point of bales. Much of the supply goes to New England, the pioneer in manufacturing, yet the number of bales exported last season was 8,487,788. If we go back into ancient history for a moment the research brings forth startling facts for it is found that in 1784 American exports were only fourteen bales, eight of which were seized in Liverpool on the ground that so much cotton could not have been produced in the United States.

Seven years later 4,500 bales were exported, the average price being 25 cents per pound. Beverly, Mass., had the first cotton mill, established in 1787. Then Eli Whitney revolutionized the business in 1793 by his cotton gin.

How the South has grown rich from its staple crop is found in the statement that the selling value last year was \$116,352,285.

How South Has Developed.
Years ago the shrewd business brains of the South realized that the logical place for the mill was in the producing region. It was only in the last decade, however, that much progress was made. Figures are stupid, but they alone can tell the story. In 1897, for instance, the Northern States had 13,900,000 spindles; the South had 3,250,000. In 1907 the Northern States had 16,100,000, or an increase of 15.45 per cent. In ten years, while the South had piled up its number to 9,850,000, which was an increase of 197 per cent. Ask one of these well-grounded manufacturers how many spindles there are in the world, and he will tell you that the number is about 119,000,000. Then ask him what a spindle represents in actual cash.

One of the great railway systems of the South classifies its tonnage. The average planter, guessing offhand, will say that cotton and cotton products represent the largest percentage, but it is eight or nine times less than the products of the mines, which are loaded into freight cars. In the same way, the ignorant mind jumps at the conclusion that the South has all the spindles except those which hum in New England.

Labor Problem Not the Best.
The manufacturer to-day does not

The Sign of Quality.



We Are Selling
More Pianos
Than Ever Before
in Our
Business Life.

We Are Receiving from
Our Factory

Carloads of Pianos

And we are selling them
rapidly at very attractive prices
and on terms to suit anyone.

This week's offerings include
the finest bargains in brand
new Pianos ever laid out for
your inspection in our store—
and this means the best ever
assembled in Richmond.

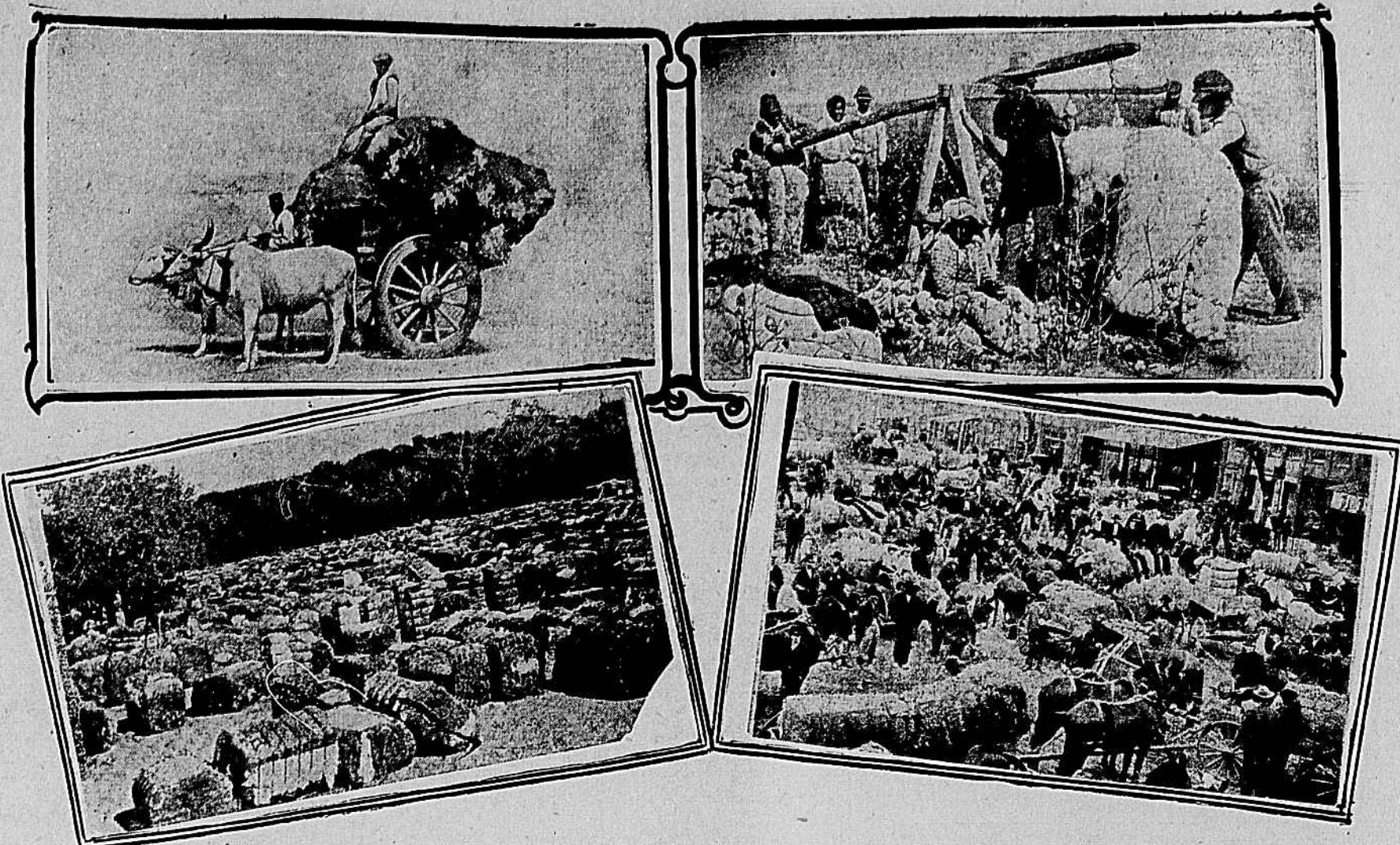
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MAKE A CHOICE SELECTION.

A Victor Concert
AWAITS YOU.

Drop in and ask to hear
some of the latest Records.

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TALKING MACHINES,
\$10 to \$200
All Records on Hand.

The
Cable Company
J. G. CORLEY, Gen. Mgr.



Cotton Cart in India.
Cotton Shipping in Interior.

Weighing Cotton in Fields.
Cotton Scene in Country Town.

have spasms when New York speculators shoot the price of cotton far above what it is actually worth. The price of his goods is based upon the price of his raw material.

When he sells ahead he buys the necessary amount of cotton, protecting himself by the process of "hedging," or buying futures, so that he can save his mill from possible bankruptcy. The problem to-day is the labor supply. The negro as an operative is a failure. One or two experiments proved that. The natives are the best. Foreign help in unsatisfactory in the main. The South claims that the mills have exhausted the farms, yet all of the states have not found, or will not find, that the immigrants will accept work on the farms and make up the shortage while the factories are permitted to prosper. What has crippled the manufacturing industry most in recent years is the politician. Spinners have objected to fair and legitimate child labor laws, though they naturally resent agitation which would interfere with present conditions. They want the matter adjusted without sudden jerks.

Operatives Are Uncertain.
Depending solely, therefore, upon the native labor, the manufacturers have found an uncertain quantity. One mill in South Carolina, it is believed, was closed because it was believed that it built a model mill village, with trees and lawns, with a Y. M. C. A. and baseball diamonds, reading rooms, gymnasiums, and the like. The sanitary conditions were perfect. The homes were superior to all others in the neighborhood, and it was supposed that there would never be any labor shortage. But the shifting, shiftless element was not satisfied. The model mill, with all of its advantages, had to scuffle with the rest to keep its machinery running with a full force of operatives.

It requires brains to manage a railroad, just as it requires brains to conduct a cotton mill. These manufacturers are practical. They run always on a schedule. One little evidence of that is found in the program of their convention. Mayor McCarthy and Governor Swanson will find that they are limited in their time for delivering words of welcome. If they get wound up in a long wartime harangue, somebody may give them a gentle tap on the shoulder. Minutes count, whether in a factory or a convention hall.

Farmer and Spinner Together.
Lately in the South—there is no production of cotton in New England—the attitude of the farmer toward the manufacturer has become more liberal. More broad-minded. The spinner and the planter realize that they are but two halves of the same apple, and that the interest of the one is identical with the interest of the other.

The warehouse plan has been highly beneficial to the farmer. He can store his crop. He does not have to unload it at the opening of the season and thereby break the market, he can hold it from the elements, hold it until he thinks the price is satisfactory, and then make the price in satisfaction. He can hold the price in satisfaction on his warehouse receipt. Most of them have found that it was not a good idea to put too much faith in the ranting of the farming agitator, who says that the market is but two halves of cordiality which has grown up between the man who plants and the man who spins has operated to the advantage of both. Twelve-cent cotton did not cause the suspension of a mill; industrial stagnation, and the failure to properly dispose of the finished product, was far more injurious financially.

In the same way there is no rivalry between the Eastern, or New England, and the Southern manufacturer. The fact that it does not exist to-day is proved by this association. To borrow the simile of a distinguished educator, there is no more rivalry between the words of the two light-houses on the shore, because one gives out a greater light than the other. They are banded together for mutual profit, not to keep down cotton values; not to force up the value of goods; but to exchange ideas and experiences and to make the most there is fairly, honestly and legitimately. What they want is a market.

More Than One Thousand Members.
The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has a total membership of 1,062—524 from the North and 537 from the South. To give an idea what one member represents, the record of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, in South Carolina, might be cited as an example. It has 130,000 spindles, employs 2,800 operatives, the amount of

cotton spun annually being 26,365 bales. Figured in dollars, the mill pays \$1,318,250 every year for its raw product, estimating the value at \$50 a bale. But the work does not stop there. The president, Captain Ellison A. Smyth, who might be called the dean of the manufacturing corps in that State, must dispose of his goods so that the plant can earn a profit. Pelzer fabrics are well known in China and Japan, as the mint julep is in Virginia. It required years of work and effort to accomplish this, but the trade is permanent. There isn't any fun in running a cotton mill, yet the manufacturing and selling machinery works so smoothly that the guiding spirit can enjoy life while the spindles whirl.

UNDERTAKERS TO MEET HERE

Funeral directors from all parts of the State will assemble in Richmond to-morrow for their annual convention, which for three days will hold its sessions in the amphitheatre of the Medical College of Virginia.

The opening session will be held at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, when the convention will be formally organized. The Rev. Gliby C. Kelly, D. D., will open the body with prayer, after which the committee on membership will make its report, a number of applications for membership will be passed upon, and the committees for this session appointed. Wednesday afternoon there will be an address by the president of the association, Mr. W. M. Stevens, of Pulaski, and reports will be made by the secretary, Major T. Christian, of Richmond, and by the treasurer, Mr. James Perley, of Charlottesville.

Professor August Renouard, of New York City, will be present and conduct a course of lectures and demonstrations in embalming. The presence of this well-known lecturer on the program will no doubt attract a large attendance at this annual gathering.

The officers of the Virginia association are: President, M. W. Stevens, Pulaski; Vice-Presidents, W. E. Rouse, Newport News; W. J. Morrisett, Manchester; Charles J. Billups, Richmond; F. C. Rees, Hampton, and E. J. Northrop, Falls Church.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LINDSEY

President of Mothers' Club Rewarded by Presentation of Handsome Club Pin.

At a meeting of the Federation of Mothers' Clubs yesterday afternoon a splendid tribute was paid to the president, Mrs. E. L. Lindsey, by the presentation of a club pin by the Valentine Mothers' Club.

Messrs. William F. Fox and Charles Huxley were present, and both spoke in high praise of the work accomplished through the efforts of Mrs. Lindsey. The laurel wreath which the pin was termed a fitting emblem of her universal success and an assurance of her future accomplishment. Plans were discussed for the playground during the summer.

Go to the Friends School.
BALTIMORE, MD., May 18.—Dr. Henry Martin, professor of Latin and Greek in the seminary at Buena Vista, Va., has resigned to be master of Latin and French at the Friends School, this city. He will assume his new duties in September. The Friends School is a Quaker institution, with high reputation and a fashionable patronage.

District Committee Called.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, VA., May 18.—Colonel C. Fenton Day, chairman of the Democratic District Committee, has called a meeting for May 22d, at Norfolk, at which the date of the congressional primary will be selected and plans matured therefor.

WHEN YOU TAKE

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters you have a medicine that is not only guaranteed absolutely pure, but also has an unequalled record of cures of Stomach, Liver and Bowel ailments back of it. It should, therefore, appeal to every sick man or woman. Get a bottle of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

this very day and you'll be convinced that it can cure Poor Appetite, Headache, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Female Ills and Malarial Fever.

HAVE NO REVISION AT THIS SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Republican leaders in the House, through a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day served final notice of "no tariff revision at this session." Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, moved in the committee an omnibus favorable report on eighty-odd tariff reduction and tariff removal bills, mostly introduced during the session by Democratic members. The motion was defeated by a solid vote of all the Republican members of the committee.

Fine for Wearing Elks' Badge.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Speaker Cannon, to-day introduced, by request, a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of \$20 or imprisonment for thirty days, for any person to fraudulently wear in the District of Columbia the badge, insignia or button of the Order of Elks. This bill passed the House in the Fifty-ninth Congress, but failed in the Senate.

HARPING ON NEGRO

Bulkeley Wants Brownsville Rioters Relocated in the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate to-day held a short legislative session, nearly half of which was consumed by Senator Heyburn in a filibustering speech against a conference report on a bill to increase homesteads on non-irrigable lands from 160 to 320 acres, which, he declared, would apply to the richest farm lands of Idaho. After proceeding for an hour and a half, the conference report was withdrawn.

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was approved.

NOT A COTTON MARKET
Mr. Burleson Contends That New York Can No Longer Do an Honest Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—That the city of New York has ceased to be a cotton market was the contention of Mr. Burleson, of Texas, in the House to-day. He offered statistics which he said proved that the stock of cotton carried in New York has for a number of years been gradually decreasing. He made the point where many believe future trading on the exchange is actually endangered, because there are not sufficient reserves in New York upon which to do this business.

Mr. Burleson declared that the New York Exchange members, recognizing the decline of New York as a spot market, were trying to offset the fact by enlarging its available stocks, by going to the South and there establishing certified warehouses. He feared that conditions were now such that the exchange could not in that way bring about an increase of its stocks to conduct an honest, fair business. "To continue under existing conditions," he said, "is both unjust and dishonest."

He was briefly replied to by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, who vigorously maintained that the transactions of the New York Cotton Exchange were legitimate and honest.

ASK FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARKET INJUNCTION

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
ROANOKE, VA., May 18.—In the Circuit Court to-day counsel for the city made a motion that the injunction gotten out by A. M. Fuller and others, which dissolved the city from improving the market, be dissolved. Counsel for Fuller put up the plea that they had not put up the plea until the court entered a decree giving them sixty days more, with the understanding that if they were not ready then the injunction would be dissolved.

STOCKHOLDERS MET TO WORK
NOT GOTTEN THROUGH WITH

BRISTOL, VA., May 18.—The stockholders' meeting of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad was held in Bristol to-day. The meeting was called to auction the plan of issuing \$15,000,000 in bonds and the election of a mortgage on the property now owned by the corporation and hereafter to be acquired, to secure payment of the bonds and interest thereon. The meeting adjourned without completing its work until next Monday.

Jordan Joins Lynchburg.
LYNCHBURG, VA., May 18.—Jordan, who pitched successfully for Norfolk last year, has accepted the terms of the Lynchburg team, and he has been instructed to join the team in Norfolk Thursday morning.

MR. BENNETT AND MISS SCOTT RECEIVE A ROYAL WELCOME



MR. RICHARD BENNETT. MISS GRACE SCOTT.
"When We Were Twenty-One" at the Academy Makes a Distinct Hit—The Best Offering of the Many Good Ones Presented.

The appearance last night at the Academy of Miss Grace Scott and Mr. Richard Bennett in "When We Were Twenty-One," the Giffen offering for the week, created little less than a sensation, and the reception accorded these tried Richmond favorites was truly a royal one. Last night's appearance of Miss Scott and Mr. Bennett was the first in Richmond since their engagements with the Giffen Company here four years ago, and it demonstrated beyond a peradventure that during their absence both have made rapid strides towards the perfection of their art, for even their most enthusiastic admirers were agreeably surprised at the marvelous development of their histrionic talents.

Mr. Bennett, since his last appearance before a Richmond audience, has appeared at the Duke of York's, in London, in "The Lion and the Mouse," "Strongheart," and "Pyrovora," in each of which plays he made a distinct success. Richard Bennett's portrayal of the character of Richard Carey last night compared most favorably with that given the same character by Nat Goodwyn, and the character of Phyllis, allotted to Miss Scott, was never executed more capably by any actress.

Miss Scott's delineation of this character, in which Miss Maxine Elliott has become well known to Richmond audiences, was perfect even in its most minute details, and again and again the audience evinced its appreciation by storms of applause, and at the first curtain fall Miss Scott and Mr. Bennett were greeted by two great bunches of American Beauties.

Notwithstanding the two distinct ovations given Miss Scott and Mr. Bennett, nearly every other member of the company came in for their share in the applause, and deservedly so. Mr. Ralph Morgan, who has all along proved a capable and finished actor, last night, as "The Imp," had part which gave him ample opportunity for the display of his talents, of which he took advantage, giving a most worthy and commendable characterization of the part. Mr. George Howell made a most pleasing and creditable Sir John Flumely, and Mr. Hardee Kirkland, as "The Soldier Man," maintained the high standard he has always set for himself.

Miss Margaret Fuller, although in a role quite unlike those in which she has heretofore been seen, was excellent, and Miss Lucille La Verno came in for her usual cordial reception. In staging "When We Were Twenty-One," Mr. Giffen has given himself a lavish hand, and no detail, no matter how small, has been neglected to make its setting harmonious and complete.

In summing up the merits of the performance offered this week by the Giffen Company, it is safe to say that no more creditable production of this play was ever given by any company. "When We Were Twenty-One" will be seen to-night and to-morrow matinee and night, at the Colonial, owing to commencement exercises at the Academy, but the remaining performances of the week will be given at the Academy.

Colonial—"When We Were Twenty-One."
Bijou—"Around the Clock."
Majestic—Vaudeville.
Idolwood—Vaudeville.

At the Bijou.
Folks are always ready to go where they can get a laugh. They went last night and got it, for "Around the Clock," at the Bijou, was enjoyed by an unusually large audience.

The play is of the slap-stick order, the rough and tumble work is clever, and it was this that made the fun, for the lines have been resurrected from the tomb of long ago dead ones. The music, however, is good, and has been well staged, as also the scenery. The "Sound of the Rolling Drums" deserves special mention as containing much melody, while the chorus in "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" costumes add to the effect with their drill. The plot, as usual, is merely an excuse for a series of situations.

Billie Ritchie, as Billie Smith, kept things moving all the time, being chiefly responsible for the marionette. He had a good side partner in Rich McAllister, as Perkins, the bell boy, and both are finished acrobats—they have to be, or would get some broken bones in every performance. A Richmond audience had its first opportunity of witnessing the origin of

MARKED FOR THE REAPER

About three years ago Mrs. L. Hetkes, of 819 Kirkham Street, Oakland, Cal., called at our office with a girl thirteen years old, the latter weak and listless. She stated that she had lost a daughter through kidney disease, and the doctors now told her this one was in the same fix, and that she could live but a short while.

The mother was nearly distracted. We told her that kidney disease was really inflammation of the kidneys, and that it was, in fact, incurable under the old duration, all of which were kidney ailments; but that an emollient for kidney inflammation had been discovered, and that the child would probably recover. The mother took the treatment with her.

We skip three years. A few months ago Mrs. Hetkes called with a beautiful young girl, who was the very picture of health. She introduced her as the dying patient of three years ago, and told us to refer any body in the world to her. She stated the recovery was complete about the eleventh week.

For the only emollient for inflammation of the kidneys the world has ever seen, ask for Fulton's Kidney Compound. Literature mailed free.

JOHN J. FULTON CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Owens & Minor Drug Co., our sole local agents. Ask for Bimonthly Bulletin of late recoveries.

"Get the hook." The hook was used to advantage in the last act, when a play within a play was presented. The wrestling bout in the act was highly amusing, the two above tumbler's figuring conspicuously.

Dan Dawson, as Algie Abbot, and Miss Kittie Nice Perle, as Nellie Wilson, did all that their parts required. The cast is a large one, and for the most part good.

At the Majestic.
Miller & Russell in "The Lunatic and the Maid," and "Eritz," the old street violinist, who compose the Majestic bill for this week, bid fair to test the capacity of that pretty little playhouse. The pictures are changed daily. The management this week will give every afternoon \$2.50 in gold to some man, woman or child present.

At Idlewood Casino.
Despite the threatening weather, a large audience enjoyed the initial of Terings in the Casino at Idlewood Park last night. The management was disappointed in the music for the evening, and as a last resort had to use a part of the park band. To-night and hereafter, however, the regular orchestra will be on hand. The vaudeville features were clever.

On Thursday night, immediately following the Casino performance, an elaborate pyrotechnic display will be set off.

MANY FAST MOTORS ENTERED FOR MEET

To perfect arrangements for the auto race meet at the Fair Grounds next Saturday, the Richmond Automobile Club met last night at the City Hall. The committee on arrangements reported all details to be in order.

It was decided to hold a big parade Friday afternoon as a prelude to the race meet. Owners of cars and the cars entered in the races will convene that day at the City Hall. At 5 P. M., the parade will be put under way, and it is expected that the concourse will have more good autos in this city before.

Two handsome cups are to be awarded winners. The first, presented by the association, will be given to the owner of the car making the best time in any event. It must be won at three races, and before the winner can hold it permanently.

The other cup, presented by Mr. William F. Gordon, will be awarded to the owner of a private car in the free-for-all race. It must be won twice before it can be permanently held. It was announced at the meeting that Dr. Lomax Gwathmey, of Norfolk, intended entering a fast car, and that also a French space eliminator. Just orders from New York would send for honors. Indications are that the free-for-all will be an exciting race, as will also the twenty-mile run about race.

Charlotte Loses Again.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 18.—Charlotte kept up its losing streak to-day by dropping the first of a series of three games to Greenville. The first game was witnessed on the local diamond was made by Bateman for Charlotte, who caught a line drive in deep center field by throwing a runner out to second.

The score by innings:
R. H. E.
Charlotte.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Greenville.....0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 4 7 2
Batteries—Plot and Reid; Laval and Kelly.

Alaska

Refrigerators

In every store you go to the salesman invariably says his Refrigerator is the best, but if you ask him how long he has been selling his Refrigerators he'll tell you that he's only handled it from one to four or five years, and would send for his first year. Now we can tell you that we've handled the Alaska year in and year out for the past eight years, giving perfect satisfaction to every customer. We don't have to change the Alaska on account of it giving poor satisfaction. The Alaska is better made to-day than it was eighteen years ago, and lots of those we sold eighteen years ago are giving satisfaction to-day.

Buy an Alaska and you buy right—you buy the best in the world. All sizes—grocers', butchers' and private family sizes in stock, and the prices run from \$6.50 to \$355.

Quality Gas Ranges

No dangerous, old-fashioned pilot lighters; no open burners to get clogged up, and no asbestos linings to get fouled up by continuous cooking; perfectly safe, any child can manipulate one; can cook biscuits perfectly in 2 1/2 minutes. The prices run from \$12.50 to \$25.00. What more could you ask for, and why should you buy an inferior Gas Range and pay more money for it?

CHAS. G. JURGENSON

Right in the Centre of the Furniture District, at the Corner of
Adams and Broad